

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION, UI APPEALS BUREAU**

JESSICA A KELLEY
Claimant

APPEAL 22A-UI-17088-JT-T
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

OC: 04/03/22
Claimant: Appellant (6)

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) - Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On September 14, 2022, Jessica Kelley (claimant) filed a late appeal from the August 19, 2022 (reference 07) unemployment insurance decision that held the claimant was overpaid \$358.00 in benefits for the week ending July 30, 2022, due to the August 10, 2022 decision that denied benefits for that week due to an inadequate work search. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on October 11, 2022. Claimant participated. There were eight appeal numbers set for a consolidated hearing: 22A-UI-17083-JT-T, 22A-UI-17084-JT-T, 22A-UI-17085-JT-T, 22A-UI-17086-JT-T, 22A-UI-17087-JT-T, 22A-UI-17088-JT-T, 22A-UI-17089-JT-T, and 22A-UI-17090-JT-T. Exhibit A was received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the following Iowa Workforce Development administrative records: the reference 01 through 12 decisions, KFFV, DBRO, KCCO and the information the claimant entered on the IowaWORKS.gov database.

ISSUE:

Whether the appeal was timely. Whether there is good cause to treat the appeal as timely.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

Jessica Kelley (claimant) established an original claim for benefits that was effective April 3, 2022. The claimant has at all relevant times resided on 10th Avenue in Silvis, Illinois.

On May 10, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development mailed the reference 02 decision to the claimant's last-known address of record. The reference 02 decision reminded the claimant she was required to engage in four reemployment activities, including three job applications, each benefit week and warned the claimant she could be disqualified for benefits for future weeks in which she did not meet the work search requirement. The reference 02 decision was prompted by the claimant's weekly claim for the week ending May 7, 2022. The reference 02 decision stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by May 20, 2022 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. The claimant received the reference 02

decision in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for appeal. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from the decision by the appeal deadline.

On August 10, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development mailed two decisions to the claimant's address of record. The reference 03 decision denied benefits for the week that ended July 23, 2022, based on the deputy's conclusion the claimant did not meet the reemployment requirements during that week and had previously been warned. The reference 04 decision denied benefits for the week that ended July 30, 2022, based on the deputy's conclusion the claimant did not meet the reemployment requirements during that week and had previously been warned. The reference 03 and 04 decisions each stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by August 20, 2022 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. Each decision stated that if the deadline for appeal fell on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the deadline would be extended to the next working day. August 20, 2022 was a Saturday and the next working day was Monday, August 22, 2022. The claimant received the reference 03 and 04 decisions in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for appeal. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from either decision by the appeal deadline.

On August 19, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development two decisions to the claimant's address of record. The reference 06 decision held the claimant was overpaid \$358.00 in benefits for the week ending July 23, 2022, due to the August 10, 2022 decision that denied benefits for that week due to an inadequate work search. The reference 07 decision held the claimant was overpaid \$358.00 in benefits for the week ending July 30, 2022, due to the August 10, 2022 decision that denied benefits for that week due to an inadequate work search. The reference 06 and 07 decisions each stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by August 29, 2022 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. The claimant received the reference 06 and 07 decisions in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for appeal. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from either decision by the appeal deadline.

On September 1, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development mailed two decisions to the claimant's address of record. The reference 05 decision denied benefits for the week that ended August 6, 2022, based on the deputy's conclusion the claimant did not meet the reemployment requirements during that week and had previously been warned. The reference 08 decision denied benefits effective July 31, 2022, based on the deputy's conclusion the claimant failed to report as directed and therefore did not meet the availability requirements. The reference 05 and 08 decisions each stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by September 11, 2022 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. Each decision stated that if the deadline for appeal fell on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the deadline would be extended to the next working day. September 11, 2022 was a Sunday and the next working day was Monday, September 12, 2022. The claimant received the reference 05 and 08 decisions in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for appeal. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from either decision by the appeal deadline.

Each of the above-referenced decisions included clear and concise instructions for filing an appeal online, by fax and by mail. Each of the above-referenced decisions included a customer service telephone number the claimant could call if she had questions about the decision. Each decision also included contact information for the Appeals Bureau, including phone number, fax number, email address, and mailing address.

On September 8, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development mailed the reference 10 overpayment decision to the claimant's last-known address of record. The reference 10 decision held the

claimant was overpaid \$358.00 in benefits for the week that ended August 6, 2022, due to the September 1, 2022 decision that denied benefits in connection with an inadequate work search. The reference 10 decision stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by September 18, 2022 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. The claimant received the reference 10 decision in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for appeal. The reference 10 decision included clear and concise instructions for filing an appeal as well as the same contact information set forth in the earlier decisions.

On September 14, 2022, the claimant completed and transmitted an appeal from the September 10, 2022 (reference 10) decision. The claimant requested that the earlier decisions be included in the appeal. The Appeals Bureau received the claimant's appeal on September 14, 2022 and treated it as a late appeal from each of the adverse decisions mailed between May 10, 2022 and September 8, 2022.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.6(2) provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsections 10 and 11, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after notification was mailed to the claimant's last known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied in accordance with the decision. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

The ten-day deadline for appeal begins to run on the date Workforce Development mails the decision to the parties. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the Agency representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. *Gaskins v. Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev.*, 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); *Johnson v. Board of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

An appeal submitted by mail is deemed filed on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it was received, or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(1)(a). See also *Messina v. IDJS*, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983). An appeal submitted by any other means is deemed filed on the date it is received by the Unemployment Insurance Division of Iowa Workforce Development. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(1)(b).

The evidence in the record establishes that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott*, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). One question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

No submission shall be considered timely if the delay in filing was unreasonable, as determined by the division after considering the circumstances in the case. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(2)(c).

The evidence in the record establishes an untimely appeal from the August 19, 2022 (reference 07) decision. The claimant received the reference 07 decision in a timely manner, had a reasonable opportunity to file an appeal by the appeal deadline, but unreasonably delayed filing the appeal to September 14, 2022. The late filing of the appeal was not attributable to the Iowa Workforce Development error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service. There is not good cause to treat the late appeal as a timely appeal. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(2). Because the appeal was untimely, the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to disturb the decision from which the claimant appeals in the present matter. See *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

DECISION:

The claimant's appeal from the August 19, 2022 (reference 07) decision was untimely. The decision that held the claimant was overpaid \$358.00 in benefits for the week ending July 30, 2022 remains in effect. IWD records reflect the overpaid benefits have been recovered through an offset of benefits.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James E. Timberland".

James E. Timberland
Administrative Law Judge

October 18, 2022
Decision Dated and Mailed

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APPEAL RIGHTS. If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Employment Appeal Board
4th Floor – Lucas Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at Iowa Code §17A.19, which is online at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf>.

Note to Parties: YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

Note to Claimant: It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

SERVICE INFORMATION:

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN. Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Employment Appeal Board
4th Floor – Lucas Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Fax: (515)281-7191
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiriera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que está en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf>.

Nota para las partes: USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

Nota para el reclamante: es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.